

TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS OF NEW PEACE PARTY ON THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON

(ALICE LEE MOGUE.)

Washington, Feb. 13—Washington's birthday has been selected as the time for the mass meetings to be held all over the country by the newly organized woman's peace party. As a recent meeting Representative Hobson of Alabama advocated the calling of the third Hague conference in Washington. He pointed out that the third conference would lapse unless one of the neutral nations could issue the call, and that he believed the United States to be in the best position to do this. Their oral effect would be good. Mr. Hobson declared, even if only the neutral powers participated. "It is little short of criminal to let this nucleus of what will some day be an international world government lapse at this critical time," he said.

"Womanhood in Europe is being pushed back 2,000 years by the war," Mrs. Anna C. Spence stated in her address before the Ethical Culture Society. "The war raises again the old ideal of womanhood as a breeder of food for cannon. The prelates in England and Germany are even now advertising a reduction in marriage fees. Every soldier is encouraged to get married and given three days leave for a honeymoon before going to the war. Woman, slowly emerging from industrial and sex slavery, is to be plunged back again," Mrs. Spence explains—a fact that is already emphasized in other quarters.

Printed statements in the press quoting foreign dispatches, state with plain effrontery that it will be necessary after the war for a man to have two wives, and that "if the slaughter of the past six months is continued for another year, each wife will have to share her husband with two other women—or be an old maid."

The time is happily past when women in any country—excepting Mohammedan Turkey, where the harem idea has always been accepted—would not tolerate such a proposition. For the womanhood of Europe to accept polygamy is unconceivable, and certainly a stronger and more imperative necessity would have to be advanced than that of being "an old maid," a bug-a-boo, which no longer is able to frighten, let alone make sexual slaves of enlightened Christian women.

Bulgarian Educator Sends Peace Appeal.

Rev. A. S. Tsanoff, a teacher and Bulgarian educator, a graduate of Amherst College, sends an earnest appeal for American intervention for European and international peace.

"We Bulgarians tremble at the very thought of having the whole of the Balkans again at war," Dr. Tsanoff states, adding proudly what Americans too, should be able to say, "although Bulgaria is quite ready to defend her rights, even by arms, if forced to do so. And all this is the work of so-called Christian and civilized Europe."

Notwithstanding the jibes and sneers in some quarters at the "neutrality" of the United States and at the peace proclivities of some of the administration's chief officials, it becomes more evident day by day that abroad all eyes are turned towards this country, not only for actual relief in giving necessary food supplies for starving Belgians, and the as needy Poles, but for the greater and more far-reaching help asked in aiding the end of the devastating and useless war.

Actual Facts Not Just Entertaining Fiction.

Great public interest has been aroused by the discussion of the laws of the different states, their relation to married women and their offspring and property, by the presentation during the last Suffrage Week of the scenario, "Your Girl and Mine."

Between the reels, slides were displayed on which the names of the states in which similar laws most obnoxious by their injustice to women were shown. Nevertheless an anti-suffragist has written an open letter to one of the Washington papers, in which he asks for the very information given, showing that he either has not seen the film, or has not troubled himself to read the data regarding the law presented at every performance each day and evening for a week—which in itself proves in a most convincing manner the kind of person who fills the now depleted ranks of those who take every advantage of an opportunity to belittle women's rights, and yet is blind to the most self-evident truths.

Minnesota Follows the Able Lead of Illinois.

The officers of the National Suffrage Association, realizing the almost insurmountable difficulties and delays in the way of amending many of the state constitutions, advise the women in such states as are not already engaged in a suffrage campaign to work for the introduction in their Legislatures of a bill asking for Presidential suffrage, similar to that secured by the women of Illinois under the able leadership of Mrs. Medill

McCormick, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. Sherman Booth, the famous trio of feminine politicians who secured, by their knowledge of the law, splendid business judgment, and indefatigable efforts, the passage of the bill drafted by Mrs. Catherine McCullough, by which the women of Illinois secured presidential suffrage.

Mrs. Funk, the able Chicago lawyer, is also the originator of the idea embodied in the justly famous Shafroth-Palmer amendment, which permits each state to decide the question of giving equal civil rights to its women citizens when 8 per cent of the voters desire to have the question settled by popular vote. Minnesota, Maine, and Indiana are now planning to follow the lead of Illinois in asking for presidential suffrage.

"The Jitney Bus" Idea Has Captured Washington.

Washingtonians have for so many years been strap-hangers every day in the year that the Jitney Bus idea has been welcomed, particularly by the army of government employees who suffer bad marks and are "docked" and even demoted if they are not at their desks promptly at nine o'clock each morning.

Already the plan has been perfected of giving the Capital City a Jitney auto service. 200 machine owners having become interested in the new enterprise to not only furnish a means of conveyance, but also to provide the now rare luxury of a seat, as well, for the sum of five cents.

A pretty little dark-eyed widow in the city of New Orleans, Mrs. B. Malczewski, by name, has proven that Southern women are as quick to take advantage of the Jitney idea as the men of the country. Last Thursday, Mrs. Malczewski, having purchased an automobile, started the slow-acting citizens who were considering the project by taking her first jitneymobile trip down Canal street, New Orleans. Mrs. Malczewski declares she will be ready to transport her customers from 6:30 a. m. until dark of after, it is said, and strongly advises every working woman who has the necessary capital to purchase a car and give the jitneymobile idea due consideration. A long, brown cloak and a plain untrimmed felt hat constitute all the uniform the feminine proprietor requires in the new business. It is believed that the courageous example set by the fair Louisianian will be soon emulated not only by the progressive wage-earning women of Washington, but also of other cities.

The House Fails to Endorse "Made in America" Idea.

Much disappointment has been felt at the recent action taken by the House of Representatives in voting down the amendment of Representative Moore of Pennsylvania. The "Made in America" idea, planned here and so diligently advanced by Miss Genevieve Clark, the Speaker's daughter, and her numerous young friends in the social set, as well as high officials of the government, received a decided set back by the adverse action on Mr. Moore's bill, which was planned to limit the purchase by the Navy Department of ship building materials to American-made wares.

Representative Mann reminded the House that the officials of this administration had joined in the "Made in America" movement, and that he was of the opinion that in these "days of dire distress" it might be a good thing to let American workmen get the benefit of goods to be made for the navy. But unfortunately the patriotic proposal was snuffed out by two members, one from New York and the other from Ohio, who declare the amendment was "for the benefit of the trusts."

RABBITS FOR CANADIAN NAVY.

The Australian Ration is Popular With Northern Tars.

(Ottawa, Can., Dispatch to New York Sun.)

A new dish has been added to the menu on board the Canadian Navy. It comes from Australia, where they have made some progress in naval matters.

The Australian navy, which has done such good work in the war, is British built and manned, but the Australian rabbit is a native product. After being caught, skinned, boned and cooked it is put up in tins and the Naval Service Department has purchased a large consignment of these tins for consumption on the Niobe, the Rainbow and the two submarines.

Fresh meat being scarce on the high seas and there being a certain monotony in canned corned beef, the tins of the navy have taken with enthusiasm to the antipodal rabbit. They are asking for more.

John Murphy, of Baltinglass, Ireland, has been married five times and has 41 children. Murphy proudly asserts that his eldest "child" was aged 50 and the youngest a baby, and all the family were fed on rabbits.

THE OLD GUARD BACK ON THE JOB

By Senator ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE

In LAFOLLETTE'S WEEKLY

The return to Congress of a number of the old standpat leaders from States and districts in which Aldrich has been the ideal for a quarter of a century is hailed with joy by special interest press and politicians. Business is to be revived and labor is to be rewarded.

Already the first number of the program of a new administration is announced—"restore the Payne-Aldrich tariff." They propose to "rescue our perishing industries." They are already counting upon "a large increase in duties all along the line." Of course it will raise prices and increase the cost of living. The consumer will have to pay the piper. But what of that? We must have "prosperity" at any price.

And the Wilson administration has been "disturbing business." Its principal offense is that it has reduced the tariff.

That there should be some disturbance following a reduction of the high tariff duties was inevitable. That much of the depression was artificial cannot be disputed. Does any rational human being doubt that the tariff interests would fight to the last ditch to maintain their unlawful profits? They had many times warned the public that it would be unsafe to interfere with them. It was an open boast of standpat statesmen at the beginning of the tariff session under the present administration that "the protected interests would make the American people pay dearly for their folly in the election of 1912; that when a few million laborers had been laid off, and the balance had suffered a cut in their wages; that when the banks reduced the credit line and people were made to feel the pinch, they would be eager to bring Aldrich and Cannon back and beg them to make the wheels go round."

The interests could afford to take a small present loss on a manufactured depression to restore their privileges of monopoly and huge profits for another long high-tariff period.

And so we have had our season of "business depression"—a small measure of it the logical result of tariff changes, necessary during the period of readjustment from the false, artificial, inflated basis to a sound, honest, stable basis of actual values. There was no reason for a business depression of a radical or general character.

Democratic tariff duties on the schedule of manufacturers, with the exception of some of the more highly finished products, accorded to those industries a fair measure of protection against foreign competition. On wool and sugar and most of the products of agriculture, the cut was unwarranted. For the most part it is true that the farmer cannot be materially benefited by tariff duties upon his products; but upon many things grown upon the farm, he has foreign competition maintained under conditions which entitle him to the same measure of protection accorded to the American manufacturer. This he did not receive in the Democratic tariff bill. But on the whole the bill was a PROTECTIVE TARIFF MEASURE, and infinitely better and fairer to the American people than the Payne-Aldrich law.

The investigation of Taft's tariff board proved beyond dispute that many favored industries were entrenched behind the tariff duties of the Payne-Aldrich law, ranging from one to two and three hundred per cent more than "the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad."

No such tariff monstrosity can ever be maintained. It may contribute to the political success of a few Senators and members of Congress from protariff States to contend for such legislation. BUT IT IS SUPREME FOLLY FOR GREAT INDUSTRIES TO HOPE TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS SECURITY AND REAL PROSPERITY ON A BASIS OF WRONG AND INJUSTICE.

Remember 1908, 1910, and 1912. Like conditions produce like results. Let that not be forgotten.

HUMAN BONDS YIELD HIM RICH DIVIDENDS

New York Times.

F. B. Silverwood, whom several thousand youngsters out in California call "Daddy," was discovered in the lobby of the Wolcott yesterday with a Happy New Year expression and a poem. Mr. Silverwood is a philanthropist, who some years ago took it upon himself to encourage habits of saving among the poorer boys of California. He is the owner of a big dry goods store in Los Angeles, and of stores in other cities in his State.

"I'm no good on interviews," protested Mr. Silverwood, though he smiled cordially, and if I told you about my own business it might be worth anything as a report on general conditions. I can say, though, that my business has suffered very little on account of the war. But, say, I get fun out of my business. I invest in human bonds. Twice a year I set aside a share of the profits and divide it up among the people who work with me, and it makes a lot of good feeling.

"But people in Los Angeles have really been spending very little this season on account of the war. You see, we have about 100,000 people who came from the war zone and who have relatives over there. They have been denying themselves, and sending over money to their folks. I think that made our merchants suffer. When you live out there in California for a time, you just get into the habit of giving. I am a Shriner, and we have been taking care of a lot of poor this winter. Most of our poor are Mexicans."

"The Californian doesn't believe that flowers do any good on your grave. We had Christmas trees in all the playgrounds in Los Angeles and in the park, and some of them bore gifts. I came East because a friend of mine in these parts and I always spend our Christmas together. He came out to see me, and we left Los Angeles on Christmas night. We brought our Christmas tree on the train, and we presented each other with gifts, and the rest of the eleven passengers on the Limited joined in and we celebrated Christmas all across the continent."

"I can't say whether Los Angeles is getting ahead of San Francisco or not," said Mr. Silverwood, in answer

to a question. "I never sign myself from Los Angeles on a hotel register. I always put down California. I love the whole State. Wrote a song, 'I Love You, California,' and gave it to the Shriners with the understanding that the proceeds should go to boosting the State. Got Mary Garden to sing it first, and it has gone well."

"But I am not one of those fellows that like to talk about themselves. The soloist with the horn doesn't get an audience these days. No; what's the use of saying anything about those boys that are saving? Talking doesn't do any good. People would say 'I was shooting off my mouth. All the news to it, anyhow, is that there are now 3,000 of them who are putting money in the bank, and that last year a little Mexican boy led by saving \$385. You see I put in a sum equal to what the boys do. One of the first youngsters who started saving that way, a newspaper boy, is now a partner of mine. But, pshaw! let's cut out the talk about myself. I don't cut any ice in these parts."

"Wrote a little thing some time ago, and I'll be switched if they didn't print it in a paper. Guess you haven't seen it," and Mr. Silverwood delivered with considerable dramatic force a poem on "Success," which had a lift and a swing to it that indicated he could use the pen in other successful ways than to sign checks.

HOW SPIES GET CREDENTIALS.

Germans Say French Steal Papers of German Prisoners.

(From a Bulletin of the German Information Service.)

A story about a new trick used by the French to get their spies behind the German lines is told in a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"From advices received here," says the paper, "it appears that the French are compelling German captives in writing home to ask that their military papers be sent to them. The reason is obvious. These valuable papers of identification never reach the prisoners to whom they belong, but are instead turned over to French spies to enable them to carry on their sinister work in the German Empire."

"The dangerous scheme can be frustrated only by the use of great care throughout Germany, and the absolute refusal to comply with any such request for military papers. It is the duty of everybody to notify the authorities at once on receipt of any such request."